

MORE OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS AT WILUNA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sulphide resource drilling at Calvert and East Lode produces excellent results
- 76.5m @ 1.77g/t intersection at Calvert demonstrates large-scale gold system
- Results continue to underpin Wiluna Mining's strategy to grow and increase geological confidence in the high-grade sulphide resources at Wiluna
- Drilling at the Wiluna Mining Centre supports Stage 1 & Stage 2 expansion plans
- Six rigs currently in operation at Wiluna; over 50 personnel directly employed with the drilling programme
- The Company's Mineral Resource update is due in late September 2020; Reserves update in December 2020
- Maiden drilling completed at Regent with oxide and Wiluna-style sulphide mineralisation

DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

Results from sulphide resource drilling at Wiluna South Area (East Lode South) include:

WURC0872: 6m @ 8.66g/t from 298m

WURC0877: 8m @ 8.35g/t from 102m

Results from shallow sulphide resource drilling at Wiluna North Area (Lennon):

BUUD0086: 5.21m @ 5.82g/t & 2.56m @ 8.46g/t

BUUD0091: 5.15m @ 18.25g/t

Results from sulphide resource drilling at Wiluna Central Area (Calvert) include:

WURD0059: 1.92m @ 10.05g/t from 358.08m

WURD0060: Within 76.5m @ 1.77g/t envelope from 380.5m:

1.65m @ 7.35g/t from 431.25m

2.47m @ 12.78g/t from 448.53m

Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited ("Wiluna Mining" or "the Company") is pleased to report additional high-grade results from resource development and infill drilling at the Wiluna, Regent and Lake Way Mining Centres (Figure 1). These results will enable the Company to complete detailed Mineral Resources and Reserves estimates as part of the Wiluna Stage 1 sulphides expansion project. At this stage, the Company intends to update Mineral Resource estimates in September 2020 and Reserves in December 2020.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Milan Jerkovic – Executive Chair

Neil Meadows- Operations Director

Sara Kelly – Non-Executive Director

Greg Fitzgerald – Non-Executive Director

Tony James – Non-Executive Director

CORPORATE INFORMATION

100.28 M Ordinary Shares

6.74 M Quoted Options

2.58M Unquoted Options/ZEPO's

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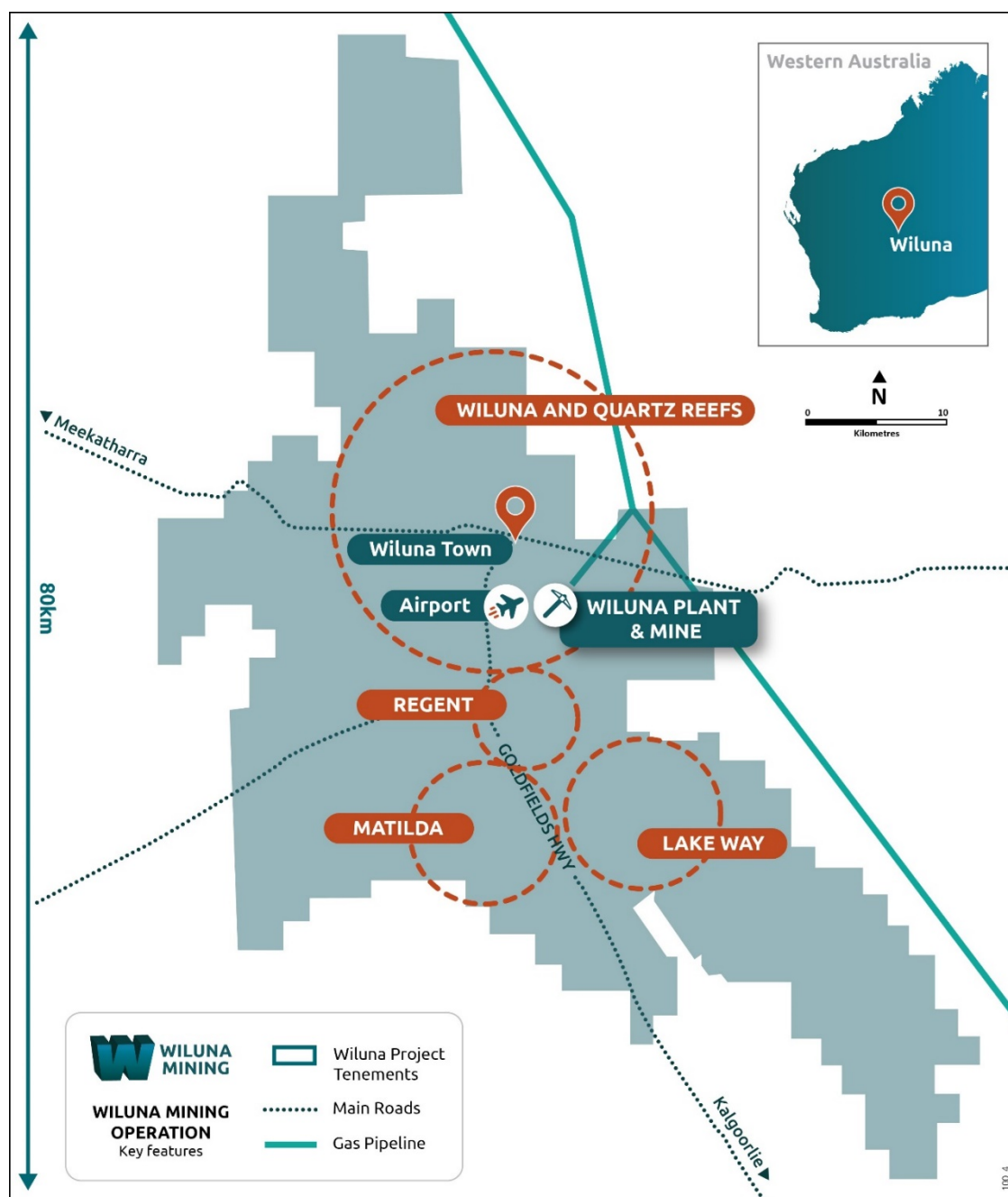


Figure 1: Map of Wiluna Mining Operation including location of the Wiluna, Regent, and Lake Way (Williamson) and Mining Centres.

Milan Jerkovic, Wiluna Mining’s Executive Chair commented *“These ongoing results from drilling ‘under the headframe’ are continuing to deliver into our Stage 1 sulphide strategy as we pursue shallow high-grade resource development targets. Our initial sulphide resource drilling programme commenced at the Wiluna Mining Centre at Bulletin and Essex and has progressed to Calvert and the East Lode. We have had exceptional drilling results from all these areas (see ASX announcements*

17 March 2020, 26 May 2020 & 23 June 2020) and this has given us great confidence that Wiluna remains one of the largest undeveloped gold systems in Australia.

Our plan to convert the large sulphide Inferred Resources at Wiluna into Indicated Resources continues to gather momentum and confidence with every new hole. These results will lead to new Resource and Reserves updates and mine planning work scheduled before the end of the calendar year.

We believe that from these results we will add meaningful ounces to our already significant Mineral Resource, which is currently 6.4 Moz, and our Reserves which are currently 1.4 Moz. We aim to convert Resources to Reserves very economically at approximately \$50-\$60/oz, and to discover Mineral Resources at \$15/oz”.

Mr Jerkovic continued, “Wiluna Mining is a development and growth Company currently focussed on Stage 1 sulphide development commencing by September 2021, while expanding our high-grade Mineral Resources and making new discoveries. This is the strategy and focus of the Company. It is important that we emphasise our current operations, until the commencement of Stage 1 concentrate production in September 2021, is purely to provide valuable operating cashflow to assist in funding this transition to Stage 1 and producing gold concentrates to achieve our goal to become a Tier 1 gold mine in a Tier 1 jurisdiction”.

The Company has completed 45,000 metres of drilling so far in 2020 at the Wiluna Mining Operation. This drilling aligns with the Company’s Stage 1 expansion plan, with the primary focus on sulphide ore bodies in support of the proposed mine development sequence at the Wiluna Mining Centre aiming to:

1. Significantly increase the confidence in sulphide resources from Inferred to Indicated category which will underpin the Stage 1 Reserve estimation.
2. Add Reserve ounces in high-grade, shallow zones, close to existing mine development that can be rapidly brought into production at low cost.
3. Find new, high grade shoots that will enhance the ounces per vertical metre and, more importantly, increase the grade. This will help consolidate Stage 1 and enhance the transition into Stage 2 which has the plan to increase production to +250kozpa of gold and gold in concentrate over a long mine life.

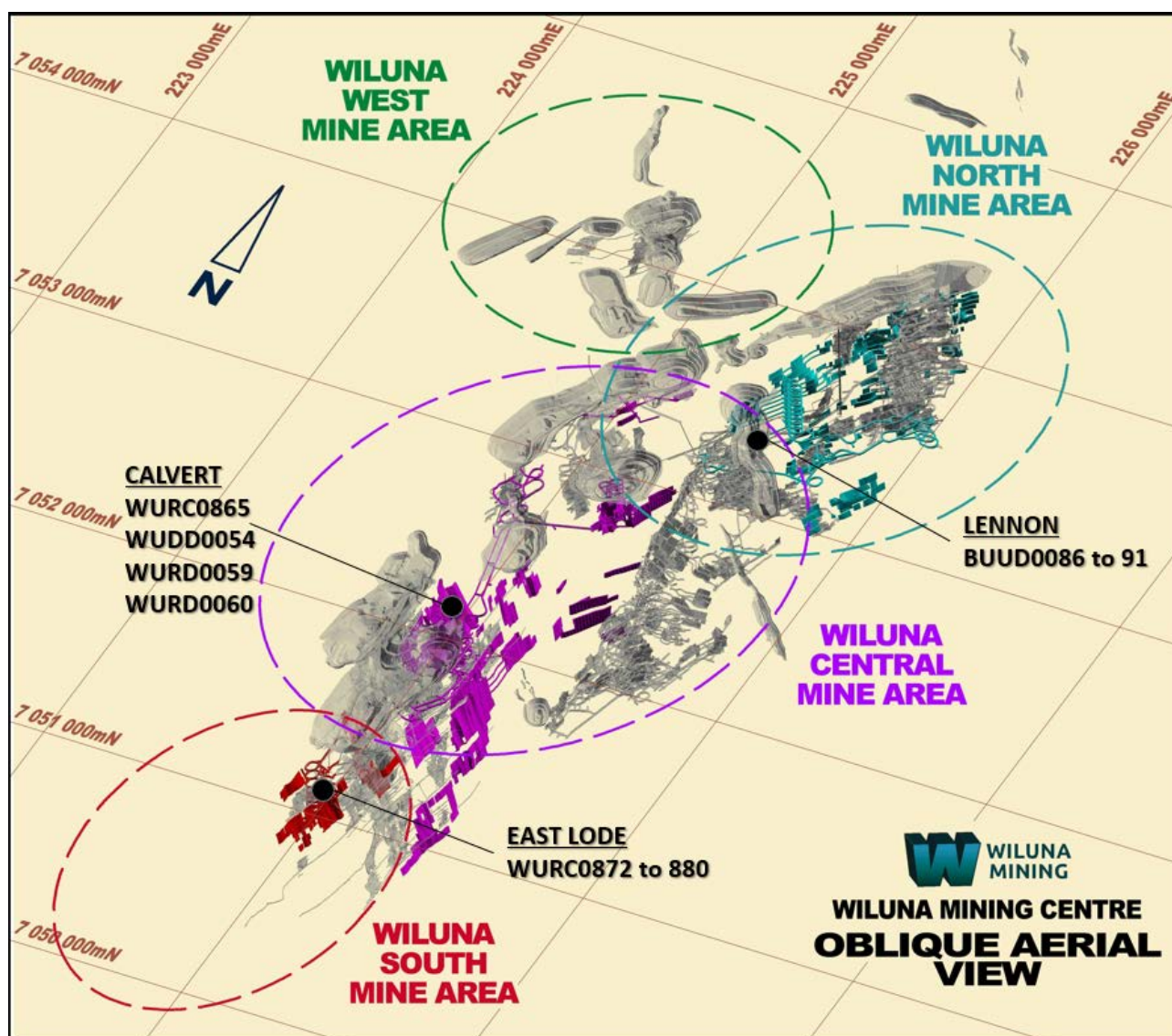


Figure 2: Map of the Wiluna Mining Centre and planned Stage 1 Sulphide Expansion mining areas (coloured) and latest drill hole locations.

These latest results relate mainly to Calvert and East Lode at Wiluna Central and Wiluna South (see Figure 2), having already received excellent results from Essex and Bulletin located at Wiluna North.

Along with the high-grade results released in March, May and June 2020 for the Bulletin and Essex programmes, these results are extremely encouraging and support the Company's plans to commence underground mining of sulphide ore at a rate of 750,000 tonnes of ore per annum for the Stage 1 processing sulphide expansion which is expected to produce circa 120kozpa in gold doré and gold in concentrate from September 2021.

In the preliminary Stage 1 mining plan the average head grade of the underground ore at the Wiluna Mining centre is 4.7 g/t but historically the average grade mined was between 6 to 8 g/t, and the

Bulletin shoot alone produced 900,000oz @ 8 g/t. These high-grade drilling results give confidence that it may be possible to increase the mined grade. The Company is targeting high-grade zones, because every 1 g/t increase in the grade in the sulphides should result in an additional 25kozpa of production in Stage 1 and 50kozpa in Stage 2.

Drilling is ongoing with six rigs in operation at the Wiluna Mining Centre, and the Company intends to continue drilling at this rate for the foreseeable future. To support this rate of drilling, the Company has over 50 personnel employed with the drilling programme and our growth and discovery strategy.

The ongoing drilling programme has five objectives:

1. Increase sulphide Reserves at Wiluna for the Stage 1 expansion;
2. Increase sulphide Reserves for Stage 2 expansion;
3. Make a new discovery in the wider Wiluna Mining Operations;
4. Reveal the true scale of Wiluna sulphide resource; and
5. Extend the free milling Mineral Resources and Reserves.

A Mineral Resource update is due to be released in late September 2020 with the Reserves update due to be finalised in December 2020. A Mineral Resource/Reserve conversion cost of approximately \$50-\$60/oz and Mineral Resource addition cost of \$15/oz are expected.

Stage 1 Sulphide Resource Development

The current drilling program is designed to increase the geological confidence in sulphide resources that underpin Stage 1 production. This drilling programme is focussed on sulphide zones located close to surface and close to existing infrastructure, which allows for rapid and low-cost development.

The current preliminary mine plan includes 28% of Inferred mineralisation in the first two years when mining is focussed at Essex and Bulletin, and 43% Inferred in years three to four when mining extends to Calvert and East Lode. Consequently, the Company is undertaking aggressive infill and extensional drilling with a view to upgrading Inferred Resources to Ore Reserves.

These latest high-grade results from infill drilling of Inferred Resource areas are expected to improve the grade and geological confidence of Resources and Reserves at Calvert, East Lode and Lennon.

At Calvert and East Lode, drilling to convert the existing Inferred Resource to the Indicated category has intersected high-tenor sulphide mineralisation. High-grade zones occur within a broad halo of mineralisation that may be amenable to long-hole stoping or bulk mining (e.g. WURD0060: **76.5m @ 1.77g/t**), with scenarios to be explored in upcoming mine planning work.

The intersection in WURD0060 represents a broadening of the shear-hosted mineralisation into a very wide zone (true width ~ 50m), comprising multiple discrete higher-grade internal intervals.

At East Lode, shallow high-grade sulphides have been confirmed in WURC0877: **8m @ 8.35g/t**, just 100m below surface and close to existing mine development (Figure 3).

Drilling at East Lode and Calvert has commenced, with initial intercepts including (Figures 3 and 4):

WURC0872:	6m @ 8.66g/t from 298m	(East Lode)
WURC0877:	8m @ 8.35g/t from 102m	(East Lode)
WURD0059:	1.92m @ 10.05g/t from 358.08m	(Calvert)
WURD0060:	Within 76.5m @ 1.77g/t envelope from 380.5m:	
	1.65m @ 7.35g/t from 431.25m &	(Calvert)
	2.47m @ 12.78g/t from 448.53m	(Calvert)

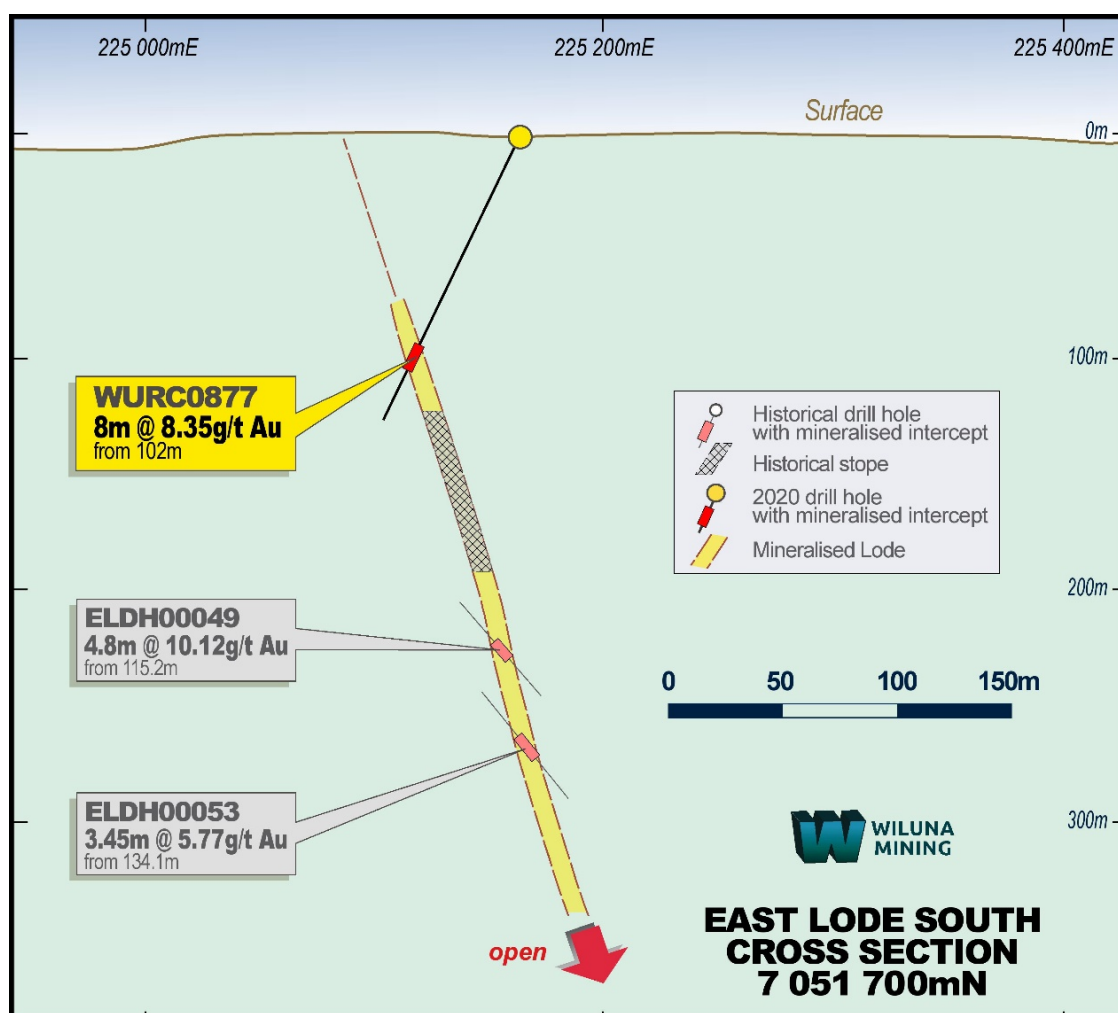


Figure 3: East Lode South cross section with shallow sulphide intersection and high-grade zones in situ in historical drilling and open at depth.

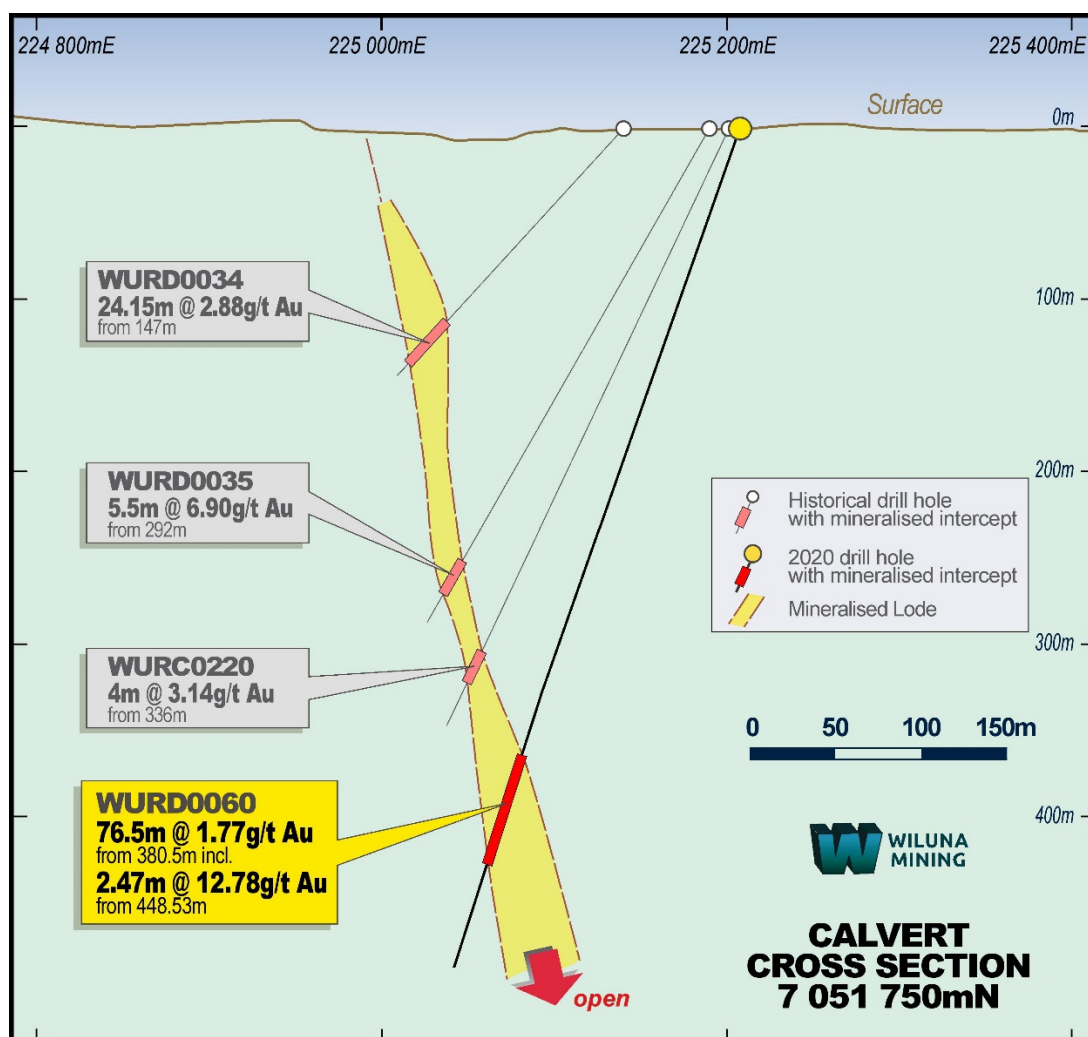


Figure 4: Calvert cross section showing high-grade zone within very wide lower-grade zone that may be amenable to bulk underground mining.

At Lennon, mineralisation comprises multiple high-grade partially refractory sulphide shears, with economic gold recoveries expected through the existing free-milling circuit or as part of the proposed staged expansion of the sulphide processing plant at Wiluna.

Drilling is ongoing and latest results from Lennon include (Figures 5 and 6):

BUUD0086:	5.21m @ 5.82g/t & 2.56m @ 8.46g/t
BUUD0090:	5.50m @ 3.50g/t & 2.25m @ 5.28g/t
BUUD0091:	5.15m @ 18.25g/t

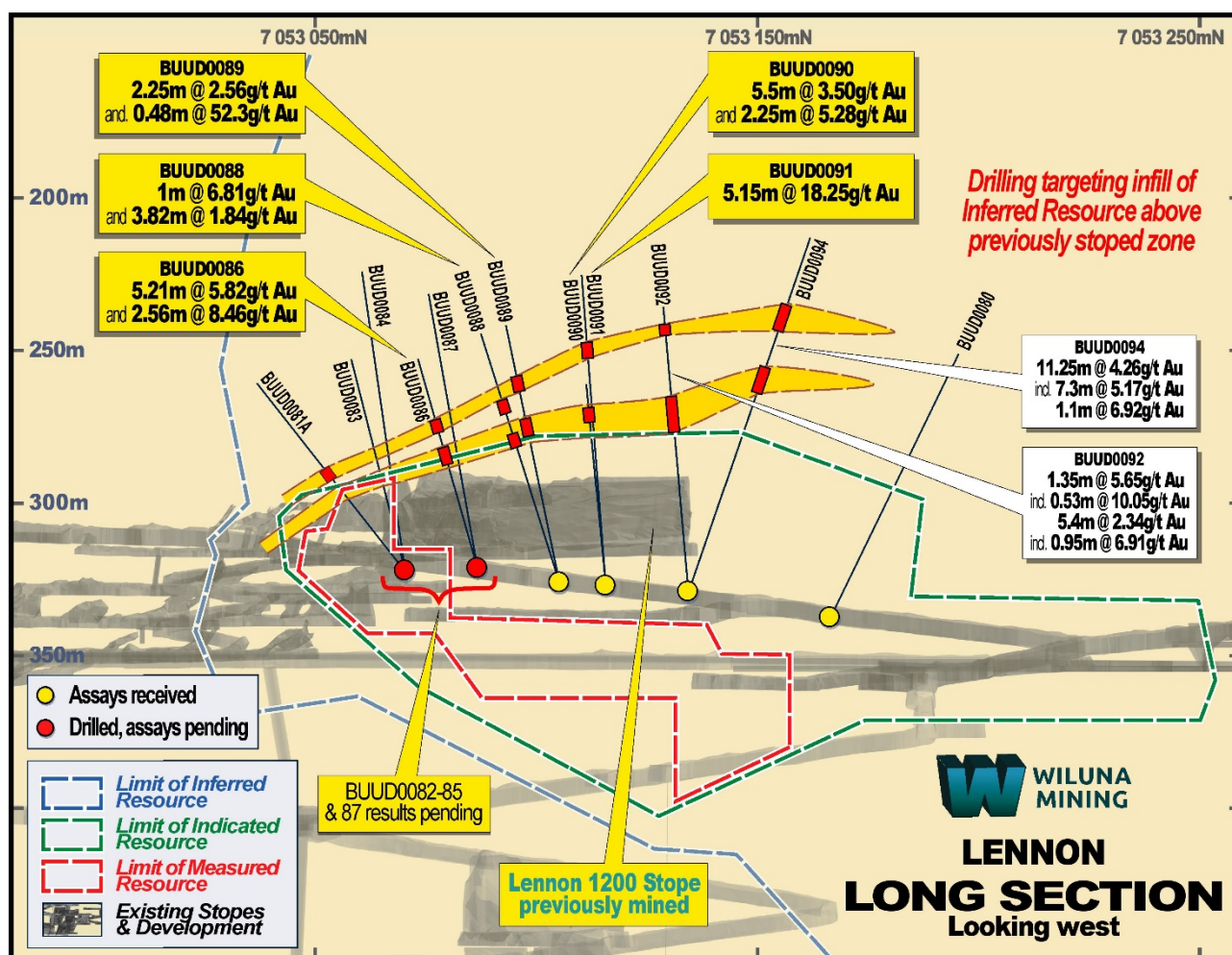
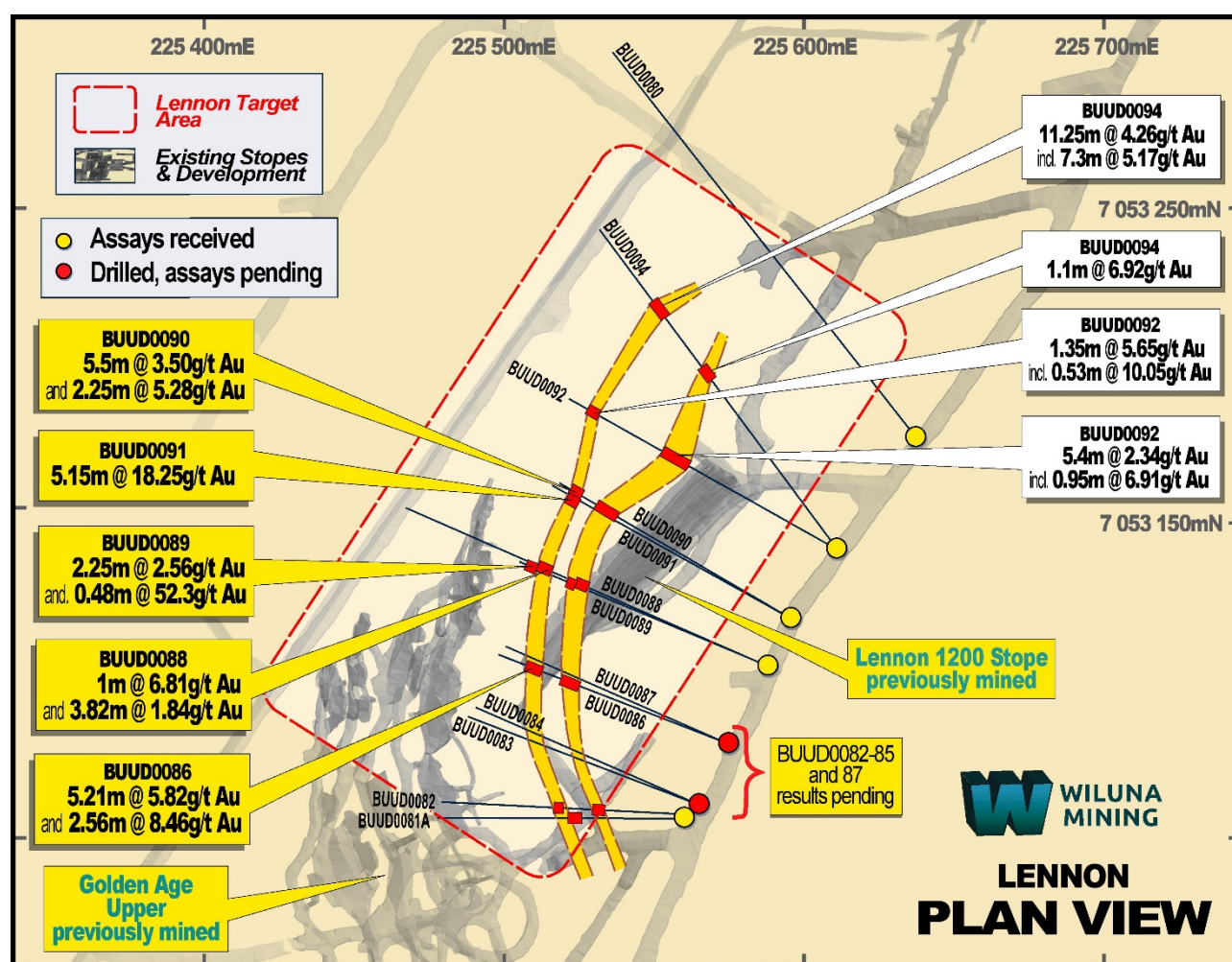


Figure 5: Lennon long section showing latest results with drilling designed to infill and upgrade geological confidence in the Inferred Resource area.



Free-Milling Resource Development

Resource infill and extension drilling was recently completed at Regent and Williamson gold deposits. Regent is an advanced resource conversion target located 8km from the Wiluna Plant with a current oxide, transitional, and fresh resource in Inferred and Indicated categories of 3.9Mt @ 2.2g/t for 270koz. Regent is geologically similar to Wiluna-style deposits, with free-milling oxide and transitional mineralisation overlying fresh sulphides at depth.

Regent has the potential to develop into a very large gold system with further extensional drilling along strike and at depth owing to the geological similarities to Wiluna (>10Moz gold endowment), and could provide a second source of sulphide mill feed at the Wiluna Mining Operation.

The completed programme of 15 holes for 2,245m was designed to infill a portion of the resource within a conceptual pit shell (Figure 7). Further drilling is planned to infill the in-pit resource and follow up these results, following the Stage 1 sulphide development drilling underway at Wiluna.

Results from Regent demonstrate strong widths and grades, including (Figures 7 and 8):

RGRC0003:	10m @ 1.51g/t from 63m
RGRC0005:	11m @ 3.24g/t from 140m incl. 2m @ 5.95g/t
RGRC0008:	16m @ 1.51g/t from 145m
RGRC0009:	8m @ 3.93g/t from 157m incl. 3m @ 7.04g/t
RGRC0014:	10m @ 2.11g/t from 80m incl. 1m @ 7.18g/t
RGRC0016:	11m @ 2.07g/t from 105m incl. 2m @ 5.27g/t

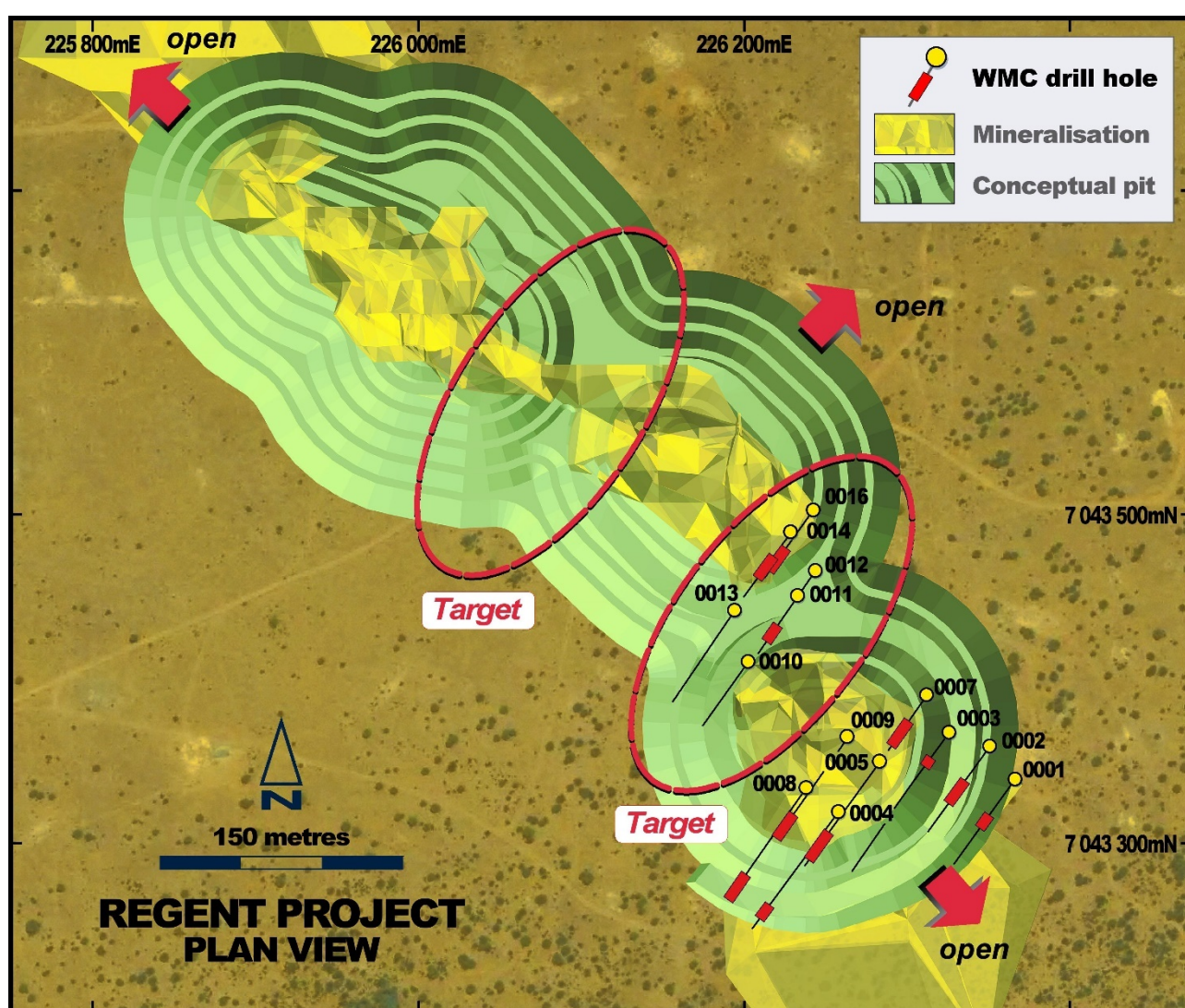


Figure 7: Regent plan view showing targets for infill drilling and hole locations.

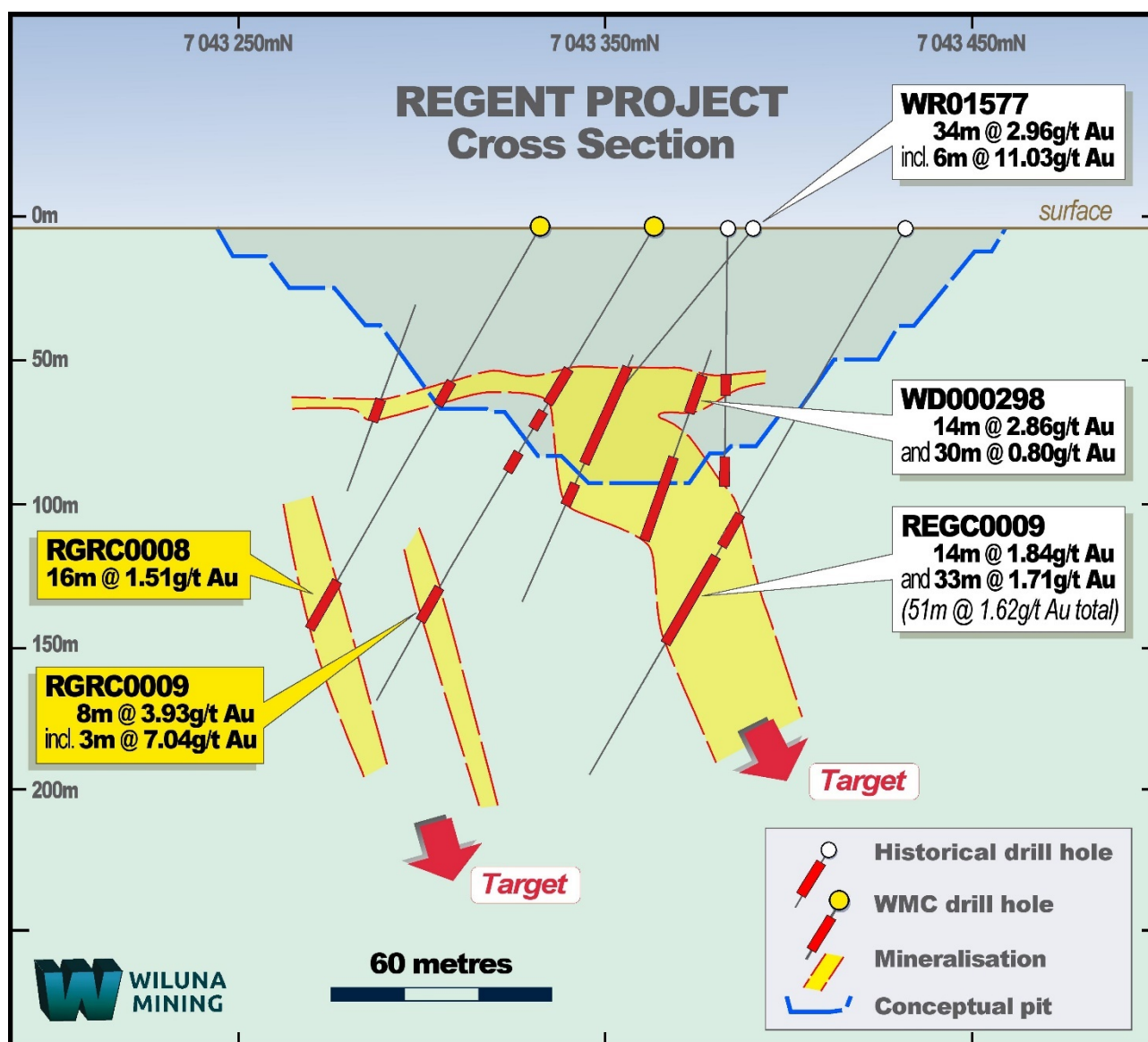


Figure 8: Regent cross section showing latest intercepts and mineralisation open at depth, extending into the sulphide zone below the conceptual pit.

Final assay results for 8 diamond core holes for 1,520.5m completed at Williamson Mining Centre during May and June have been received. A pit cutback is currently in progress on the southern part of the Williamson Resource, which provides the baseload free-milling feed during the transition to sulphides production from September 2021.

The programme was designed to infill the Inferred Resource within a potential northern pit cutback. The Williamson Resource will be remodelled with these results and reported in the Company's September 2020 Resource update.

Results from drilling at Williamson include (Figures 9 and 10):

WMDD0017:	3.40m @ 5.79g/t from 96.60m
WMDD0018:	22.10m @ 2.86g/t from 133m, incl. 2.85m @ 14.65g/t
WMDD0021:	16.10m @ 0.90g/t from 159.00m, incl. 0.8m @ 8.96g/t
WMDD0022:	10.65m @ 1.81g/t from 177.35m, incl. 0.35m @ 12.40g/t and 0.70m @ 8.21g/t

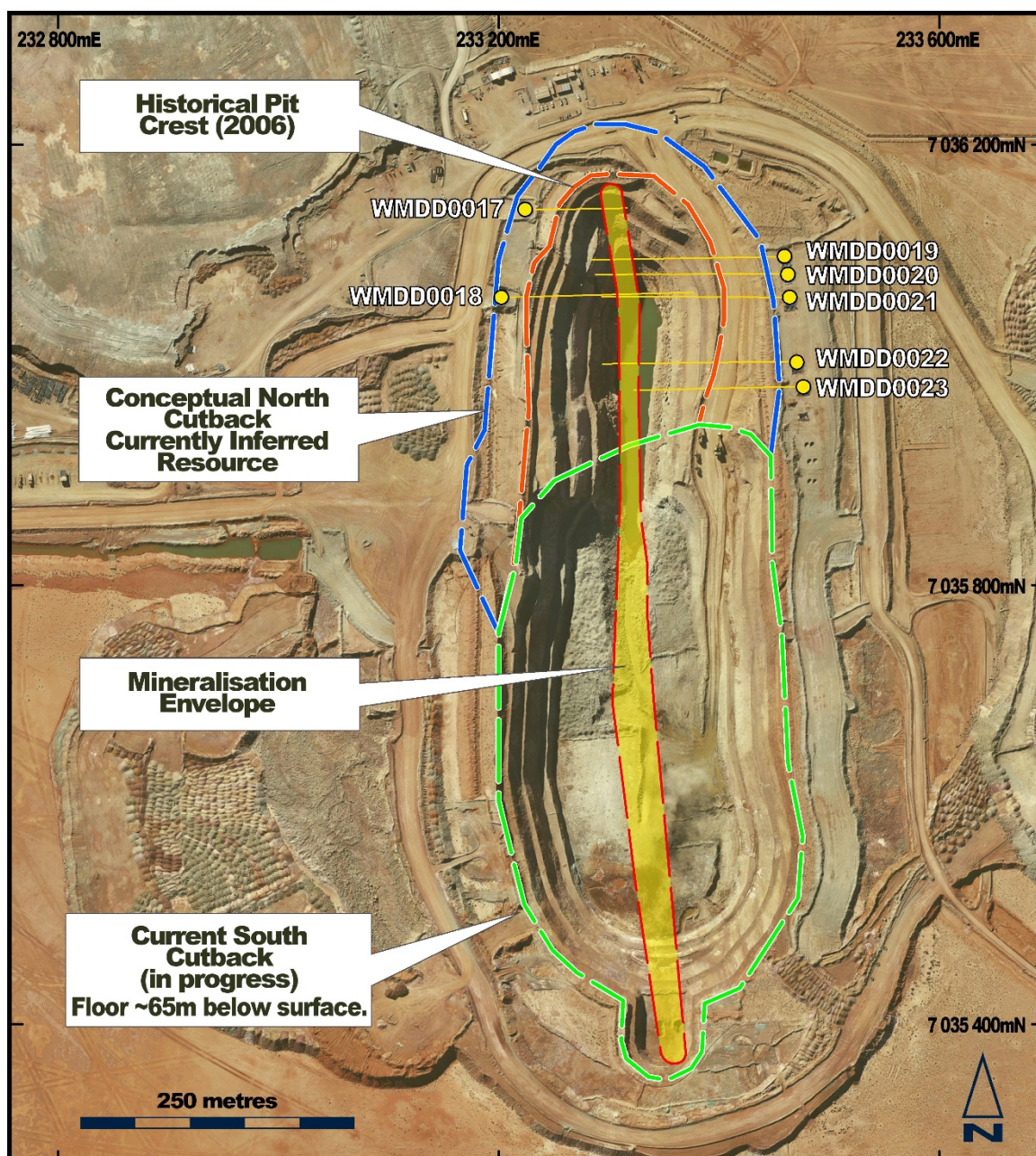


Figure 9: Williamson plan view showing recent drill hole locations, infilling the Inferred resource within the conceptual northern pit cutback.

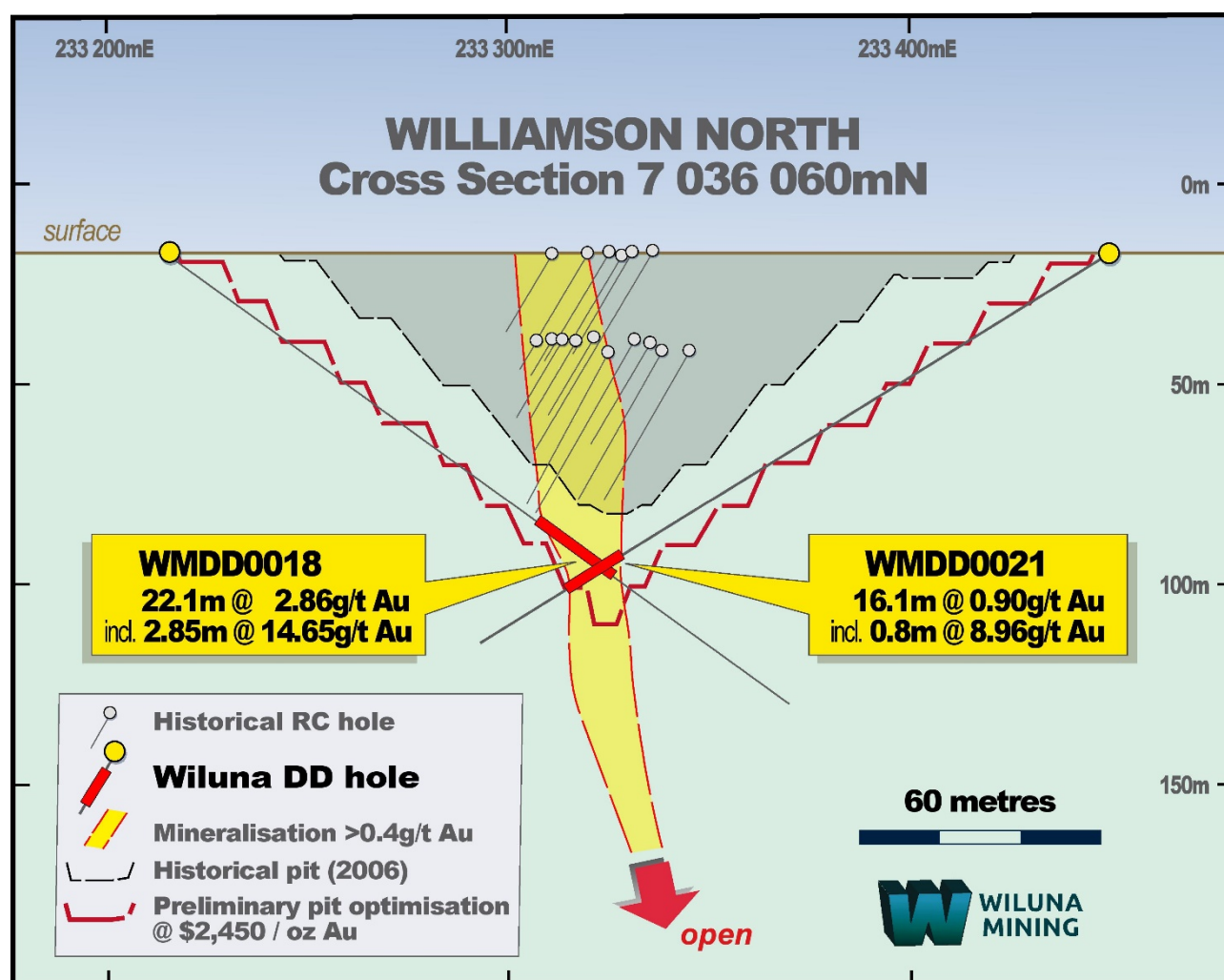


Figure 10: Williamson cross section showing latest results within conceptual pit shell below the previously mined pit.

The Company continues to articulate that Wiluna Mining is, first and foremost, a development and growth Company focussed on the staged development of the Wiluna Mining Centre's large underground sulphide system. This includes Stage 1 sulphide development by September 2021, which will see the Company mine 750,000 tonnes per annum of underground sulphide ore and produce circa 120kozpa gold doré and gold in concentrate. Stage 2 will follow, and the Company is aiming to, at a minimum, double production to +250kozpa of gold doré and gold in concentrate.

Our current focus is also to expand our Mineral Resources and increase grade to feed into Stage 1, as well as to make new discoveries. It is important to emphasise that the current operations, until the commencement of Stage 1 in September 2021, exist purely to provide valuable operating cashflow for the next 15 months, to assist in funding the staged transition and assist in the Company achieving its goal of becoming a Tier 1 gold mine in a Tier 1 jurisdiction.

The other importance of these drilling results is that enhanced Resources and Reserves underpin the Company's 24-month, five-point strategy which is to:

1. Strengthen the balance sheet;
2. Increase operational cash flow;
3. Transition to include gold concentrate production;
4. Expand production; and
5. Undertake exploration and feasibility studies to fully develop a more than 250kozpa, long life gold operation.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Executive Chair of Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited.

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Table 1. Significant intercepts table Wiluna Mining Centre.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
WURC0865	225172	7051962	499	360	-62	276	Abandoned				
WURC0872	225283	7050833	499	350	-72.9	269	298	304	6	8.66	4.0
WURC0873	225058	7050653	501	150	-66	121	NSI				
WURC0874	225069	7050653	501	110	-60	138	NSI				
WURC0875	225136	7050704	500	113	-65	270	NSI				
WURC0876	225154	7050705	499	149	-55	246	NSI				
WURC0877	225155	7050705	499	137	-65	270	102	110	8	8.35	5.3
WURC0878	225161	7050706	499	323	-61	297	NSI				
WURC0879	225165	7050706	499	348	-59.6	245	240	241	1	4.45	0.7
WURC0880	225341	7050609	497	360	-52	270	156	158	2	4.16	1.3
WUDD0054	225177	7051907	499	470	-74.6	270	385.03	387.10	2.07	1.91	1.4
WUDD0054							424.53	427.00	2.47	1.49	1.6
WUDD0054							456.42	457.82	1.40	4.37	0.9
WURD0059	225161	7051706	500	300	-71	270	152.00	156.00	4.00	2.95	1.8
WURD0059							160.00	176.00	16.00	2.39	7.2
WURD0059							285.00	287.00	2.00	2.84	0.9
WURD0059							308.40	310.80	2.40	1.73	1.1
WURD0059							338.40	340.80	2.40	1.47	1.1
WURD0059							346.91	352.52	5.61	1.41	2.5

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
WURD0059							358.08	360.00	1.92	10.05	0.9
WURD0060	225178	7051757	499	513	-69.7	272	380.86	381.40	0.54	4.14	0.4
WURD0060							392.00	419.75	27.75	2.19	18.5
WURD0060						incl.	393.73	394.55	0.82	5.83	0.6
WURD0060						and	417.58	417.94	0.36	6.68	0.3
WURD0060						and	419.17	419.75	0.58	11.40	0.5
WURD0060							431.25	438.00	6.75	3.00	4.5
WURD0060						incl.	431.25	432.90	1.65	7.35	1.3
WURD0060							444.38	446.28	1.90	4.01	1.3
WURD0060						incl.	445.00	445.87	0.87	6.17	0.6
WURD0060							448.53	451.00	2.47	12.78	1.6
WURD0060							493.30	496.40	3.10	1.05	2.1
BUUD0086	225584	7053083	179	115	35.93	292	28.43	33.64	5.21	5.82	3.5
BUUD0086							64.60	65.53	0.93	2.17	0.6
BUUD0086							67.54	70.10	2.56	8.46	1.7
BUUD0088	225594	7053107	177	146	32.6	292	62.00	65.00	3.00	1.14	2.0
BUUD0088							68.00	69.00	1.00	6.81	0.7
BUUD0088							81.71	85.53	3.82	1.84	2.5
BUUD0089	225594	7053108	176	116	44.5	292	82.00	84.25	2.25	2.56	1.5
BUUD0089							86.50	86.82	0.32	12.2	0.2
BUUD0089							99.71	100.19	0.48	52.3	0.3
BUUD0090	225600	7053123	175	106	36.2	300	34.90	35.50	0.60	6.35	0.4
BUUD0090							62.00	65.10	3.10	1.13	2.1
BUUD0090							68.70	70.30	1.60	2.03	1.1
BUUD0090							79.00	84.50	5.50	3.50	3.7
BUUD0090						incl.	79.70	80.00	0.30	15.10	0.2
BUUD0090						and	83.20	84.50	1.30	8.44	1.0
BUUD0090							87.00	89.13	2.13	5.89	1.4
BUUD0090							96.15	98.40	2.25	5.28	1.8
BUUD0090						incl.	96.60	97.50	0.90	11.40	0.6
BUUD0090							101.40	104.00	2.60	3.24	1.7
BUUD0091	225600	7053124	174	136	47.2	300	33.00	34.00	1.00	2.55	0.7
BUUD0091							66.87	67.20	0.33	6.22	0.2
BUUD0091							74.00	82.21	8.21	2.57	5.5
BUUD0091							90.38	95.53	5.15	18.25	3.4
BUUD0091							105.00	113.00	8.00	3.02	5.3
BUUD0091						incl.	108.00	108.47	0.47	7.07	0.3
BUUD0091						and	110.36	111.00	0.64	13.85	0.4

*Grid MGA91_Zone51S; Minimum intercept 2m @ 1.0g/t or 2.0gm (gram x metres). NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t highlighted red.

Table 2. Significant intercepts table Williamson Mining Centre.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
WMDD0017	233223	7036140	493	125.80	-42	90	96.60	100.00	3.40	5.79	2.3
WMDD0017						incl.	98.10	99.00	0.90	19.05	0.6
WMDD0017							107.20	113.90	6.70	0.46	4.5
WMDD0017							118.90	125.00	6.10	0.77	4.1
WMDD0018	233202	7036060	494	208.60	-36.5	88	133.00	155.10	22.10	2.86	14.7
WMDD0018						incl.	136.15	139.00	2.85	14.65	1.9
WMDD0019	233459	7036098	493	209.90	-32	270	160.00	188.63	28.63	0.42	19.1
WMDD0020	233461	7036082	493	203.70	-30.3	269	162.00	164.70	2.70	3.28	1.8
WMDD0020						incl.	163.00	164.00	1.00	7.29	0.7
WMDD0020							172.00	174.10	2.10	1.83	1.4
WMDD0020							181.00	185.00	4.00	0.56	2.7
WMDD0021	233464	7036060	493	202.10	-33	270	159.00	175.10	16.10	0.90	10.7
WMDD0021						incl.	161.45	162.25	0.80	8.96	0.5
WMDD0022	233469	7036002	492	219.00	-36	270	177.35	188.00	10.65	1.81	7.1
WMDD0022						incl.	177.35	177.70	0.35	12.40	0.2
WMDD0022						and	182.80	183.50	0.70	8.21	0.5
WMDD0022							195.60	196.63	1.03	1.52	0.7
WMDD0023	233476	7035980	493	146.40	-33	270	Abandoned				
WMDD0024	233478	7035960	492	205.00	-33	270	178.00	179.85	1.85	3.02	1.2
WMDD0024						incl.	178.83	179.85	1.02	5.04	0.7
WMDD0024							186.00	199.00	13.00	0.66	8.7

*Grid MGA91_Zone51S; Minimum intercept 2m @ 0.4g/t or 1.2gm (gram x metres). NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t highlighted red.

Table 3. Significant intercepts table Regent Mining Centre.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
RGR0001	226366	7043338	496	120	-60	217	57	59	2.0	2.37	1.3
RGR0002	226351	7043359	496	130	-60	217	NSI				
RGR0003	226326	7043367	496	250	-60.1	217	63	73	10.0	1.51	6.7
RGR0003							93	94	1.0	1.73	0.7
RGR0003							148	149	1.0	1.24	0.7
RGR0003							242	245	3.0	0.69	2.0
RGR0004	226258	7043318	496	170	-60.1	217	66	67	1.0	1.80	0.7
RGR0004							117	119	2.0	2.14	1.3
RGR0004							149	151	2.0	2.75	1.3
RGR0005	226282	7043350	496	179	-60	217	72	74	2.0	1.74	1.3
RGR0005							92	96	4.0	1.48	2.7
RGR0005							101	102	1.0	1.95	0.7

Hole ID	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval (m)	Au g/t	True Width (m)
RGRC0005							140	151	11.0	3.24	7.3
RGRC0005						incl.	144	146	2.0	5.95	1.3
RGRC0005							161	166	5.0	2.94	3.3
RGRC0006	226312	7043390	496	270	-60	217	Abandoned				
RGRC0007	226312	7043390	496	270	-60	217	69	71	2.0	2.65	1.3
RGRC0007							74	75	1.0	2.10	0.7
RGRC0007							78	79	1.0	2.54	0.7
RGRC0007							149	150	1.0	2.50	0.7
RGRC0007							176	177	1.0	1.89	0.7
RGRC0007							231	235	4.0	2.31	2.7
RGRC0007						incl.	233	234	1.0	5.79	0.7
RGRC0008	226238	7043333	496	161	-60	217	145	161	16.0	1.51	10.7
RGRC0009	226262	7043365	496	191	-60	217	60	61	1.0	1.43	0.7
RGRC0009							67	69	2.0	2.32	1.3
RGRC0009							91	96	5.0	0.78	3.3
RGRC0009							145	148	3.0	2.43	2.0
RGRC0009							157	165	8.0	3.93	5.3
RGRC0009						incl.	158	161	3.0	7.04	2.0
RGRC0010	226202	7043410	496	80	-60	217	NSI				
RGRC0011	226232	7043450	496	134	-60	217	87	91	4.0	0.96	2.7
RGRC0011							118	119	1.0	1.49	0.7
RGRC0012	226244	7043466	496	143	-60	217	113	114	1.0	1.60	0.7
RGRC0013	226194	7043442	496	132	-60	217	NSI				
RGRC0014	226230	7043489	496	113	-60	217	80	90	10.0	2.11	6.7
RGRC0014							93	94	1.0	2.07	0.7
RGRC0014						incl.	83	84	1.0	7.18	0.7
RGRC0016	226242	7043505	496	156	-60	217	59	60	1.0	3.32	0.7
RGRC0016							105	116	11.0	2.07	7.3
RGRC0016						incl.	111	113	2.0	5.27	1.3
RGRC0016							135	136	1.0	1.60	0.7

*Grid MGA91_Zone51S; Minimum intercept 2m @ 0.6 g/t or 1.2gm (gram x metres). NSI = No significant intercept. Results >5g/t highlighted red.

Measured, Indicated & Inferred Resources (JORC 2012) at 30 June 2019

Matilda-Wiluna Gold Operation Resource Summary												
OPEN PIT RESOURCES												
Mining Centre	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda	-	-	-	6.1	1.45	285	3.6	1.30	149	9.7	1.40	435
Wiluna	-	-	-	15.6	2.48	1,245	5.3	3.00	510	20.9	2.61	1,755
Williamson	-	-	-	2.6	1.30	108	1.5	1.40	66	4.1	1.34	174
Regent	-	-	-	0.7	2.71	61	3.1	2.11	210	3.8	2.22	271
Tailings	-	-	-	34.0	0.62	680	-	-	-	34.0	0.62	680
Stockpiles	0.6	0.80	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.80	15
OP Total	0.6	0.80	15	59.0	1.25	2,379	13.4	2.16	935	73.0	1.42	3,330
UNDERGROUND RESOURCES												
Mining Centre	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda	-	-	-	0.1	2.51	10	0.5	3.66	61	0.6	3.44	71
Wiluna	-	-	-	6.9	5.49	1,210	11.7	4.42	1,664	18.5	4.82	2,874
Golden Age	0.02	6.80	4	0.2	4.91	28	0.3	3.20	28	0.5	4.01	61
Williamson	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	2.61	23	0.3	2.61	23
Galaxy	-	-	-	0.1	3.70	6	0.2	2.80	16	0.2	2.98	22
UG Total	0.02	6.80	4	7.3	5.38	1,254	12.9	4.31	1,793	20.2	4.71	3,051
Grand Total	0.6	0.99	20	66.2	1.71	3,633	26.4	3.22	2,728	93.2	2.13	6,381

See ASX release dated 27 September 2019 for further details. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. Note rounding errors may occur.

Ore Reserves (JORC 2012) at 30 June 2019

OPEN PIT RESERVES									
Mining Centre	Proved			Probable			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda	-	-	-	0.30	2.2	21	0.30	2.2	21
Williamson	-	-	-	1.05	1.6	53	1.05	1.6	53
Wiluna Free Milling	-	-	-	2.05	1.8	116	2.05	1.8	116
Wiluna Sulphide	-	-	-	7.71	2.5	669	7.71	2.5	669
Stockpiles	0.6	0.8	15	-	-	-	0.60	0.8	15
OP Total	0.55	0.8	15	11.11	2.4	859	11.70	2.3	874
UNDERGROUND RESERVES									
Mining Centre	Proved			Probable			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Wiluna Free Milling	-	-	-	0.03	4.2	3	0.03	4.2	3
Wiluna Sulphide	-	-	-	1.75	4.8	270	1.75	4.8	270
UG Total	-	-	-	1.78	4.8	273	1.78	4.8	273
WILUNA TAILINGS									
Mining Centre	Proved			Probable			Total 100%		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Tailings Total	-	-	-	11.2	0.7	234	11.2	0.7	234
Grand Total	0.55	0.8	15	24.1	1.8	1,366	24.7	1.7	1,381

See ASX release dated 27 September 2019 for further details. Note rounding errors may occur.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Milan Jerkovic – Executive Chair
Neil Meadows- Operations Director
Sara Kelly – Non-Executive Director
Greg Fitzgerald – Non-Executive Director
Tony James – Non-Executive Director

CORPORATE INFORMATION

100.28 M Ordinary Shares
6.74 M Quoted Options
2.58M Unquoted Options/ZEPO's

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Matilda-Wiluna Gold Operation ("Operation") is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Cain Fogarty, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Fogarty is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Fogarty has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in the report that relates to all other Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Marcus Osiejak, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Osiejak, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Osiejak has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. With regard to the Matilda-Wiluna Gold Operation Mineral Resources, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates as reported in the market announcement dated 26th September 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes certain statements that may be deemed 'forward-looking statements'. All statements that refer to any future production, resources or reserves, exploration results and events or production that Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd ('Wiluna Mining' or 'the Company') expects to occur are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations in those forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the outcomes. This may be due to several factors, including market prices, exploration and exploitation success, and the continued availability of capital and financing, plus general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results or performance may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 (Wiluna Gold Operation)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiluna Mining has used i) reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kg samples were collected using a cone splitter connected to the rig, ii) HQ or NQ2 with ½ core sampling, or iii) LTK60 with full core sampling. Wiluna Mining's sampling procedures are in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. Core samples are routinely taken from the right-hand-side of the cut line. For Wiluna Mining's RC drilling, the drill rig (and cone

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>splitter) is always jacked up so that it is level with the earth to ensure even splitting of the sample. Face samples are taken across the quartz vein, with sample intervals matched to varying intensity of mineralisation as indicated by shearing and sulphides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically (pre-Wiluna Mining), drill samples were taken at predominantly 1m intervals in RC holes, or as 2m or 4m composites in AC holes. Historical core sampling is at various intervals so it appears that sampling was based on geological observations at intervals determined by the logging geologist. • At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were crushed to <2mm in a Boyd crusher and pulverized via LM5 to 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Historical assays were obtained using either aqua regia digest or fire assay, with AAS readings. • Wiluna Mining analysed RC and DD samples using ALS laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish. Golden Age and Lennon holes were also analysed at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory for preliminary results (not reported here), pulverized in an LM5 bowl to produce a 30g charge for assay by Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiluna Mining data reported herein is RC 5.5" diameter holes. Diamond drilling is oriented HQ, NQ or LTK60 core. • Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC, AC, RAB and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized face-sampling hammer of 4.5" to 5.5" diameter, AC and RAB sampling utilized open-hole blade or hammer sampling, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 half core samples. It is unknown if core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Wiluna Mining RC drilling used a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Wiluna Mining RC drilling, chip sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag and recorded digitally in the sample database. For DD drilling, recovery is measured by the drillers and Wiluna Mining geotechnicians and recorded into the digital database. Recoveries were typically 100% except for the non-mineralised upper 3 or 4m in RC holes, and the weathered upper 50 to 80m of DD holes. For historical drilling, recovery data for drill holes contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to incomplete data records. Database compilation is ongoing. • RC drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split,

		<p>the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. For DD drilling, sample recovery is maximised by the use of short drill runs (typically 1.5m).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Wiluna Mining drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally excellent.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples have been logged for geology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, geotechnical properties and other features to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological and resource modelling. Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. All holes were logged in full. Core photography was taken for WMC diamond drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For core samples, Wiluna Mining uses half core cut with an automatic core saw. Samples have a minimum sample length of 0.1m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. A cut line is routinely drawn at an angle 10 degrees to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line can be drawn, where possible samples are cut down the axis of planar features such as veins, such that the two halves of core are mirror images. For historical drilling sampling techniques and preparation are not known. Historical core in storage is generally half core, with some quarter core remaining; it is assumed that half core was routinely analysed, with quarter core perhaps having been used for check assays or other studies. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though typically 1m intervals were selected. RC sampling with cone splitting with 1m samples collected, or in the hangingwall 4m scoop composites compiled from individual 1m samples. RC sampling with riffle or cone splitting and spear compositing is considered standard industry practice. For historical samples the method of splitting the RC samples is not known. However, there is no evidence of bias in the results.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiluna Mining drilling, 1m RC samples were split using a cone splitter. Most samples were dry; the moisture content data was logged and digitally captured. Where it proved impossible to maintain dry samples, at most three consecutive wet samples were obtained before drilling was abandoned, as per procedure. AC samples were 4m composites. • Boyd <2mm crushing and splitting is considered to be standard industry practice; each sample particle has an equal chance of entering the split chute. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. At the laboratory, >3kg samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter so they can fit into a LM5 pulveriser bowl. • Field duplicates were collected approximately every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. With a minimum of one duplicate sample per hole. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. RC duplicates are taken using the secondary sample chute on the cone splitter. AC duplicates were scooped in the field. It is not clear how the historical field duplicates were taken for RC drilling. • Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. Note comments above about samples through 'stope' intervals; these samples don't represent the pre-mined grade in localized areas. • For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation revealed sufficient quality control performance. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Wiluna Mining holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock types and style of mineralisation, and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire assay is a total digestion method. The lower detection limits of 0.01ppm is considered fit for purpose. For Wiluna Mining Exploration drilling, ALS completed the analyses using industry best-practice protocols. ALS is globally-recognized and highly-regarded in the industry. Historical assaying was undertaken at Amdel, SGS, and KalAssay laboratories, and by the on-site Agincourt laboratory. The predominant assay method was by Fire Assay with AAS finish. The lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au used is considered fit for purpose. Samples analysed at ALS and with Au > 0.3g/t are also assayed for As, S and Sb using ICPAES analysis ("ME-ICP41") • No geophysical tools were required as the assays directly measure gold mineralisation. For Wiluna Mining drilling, down-hole survey tools were checked for calibration at the start of the drilling

		<p>programme and every two weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Wiluna Mining drilling certified reference material, blanks and duplicates were submitted at 1:20 ratios. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:20 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data. Blanks and quartz flushes are inserted after logged high grade core samples to minimise and check for smearing, analyses of these results typically shows no smearing has occurred. It is understood that previous explorers great Central Mines, Normandy and Agincourt employed QAQC sampling, though digital capture of the data is ongoing, and historical QAQC data have not been assessed. Results show good correlation between original and repeat analyses with very few samples plotting outside acceptable ranges (+/- 20%).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiluna Mining's significant intercepts have been verified by several Company personnel, including the database manager and geologists. Twinned holes were not drilled in this programme, however, correlation between intercepts was generally poor when intercepts were greater than 20m apart reflecting the short-range variability expected in a gold orebody like Wiluna Wiluna data represents a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and down-hole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Wiluna Mining's manual "Wiluna Mining Geology Manual 2020". Historical procedures are not documented. The only adjustment of assay data is the conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimetre accuracy. Wiluna Mining's drill collars are routinely surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy, though coordinates reported herein are GPS surveyed to metre-scale accuracy. Grid systems used in this report are GDA 94 Zone 51 S. Drilling collars were originally surveyed in either MGA grid or Mine Grid Wiluna 10 and converted in Datashed to MGA grid. An accurate topographical model covering the mine site has been obtained, drill collar surveys are closely aligned with this. Away from the mine infrastructure, drill hole collar surveys provide adequate topographical control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wiluna Mining's exploration holes are generally drilled 25m or 50m apart on sections spaced 25m apart along strike. Using Wiluna Mining's drilling and historical drilling, a spacing of approximately 12.5m (on section) by 20m (along strike) is considered adequate to establish grade and geological continuity. Areas of broader drill spacing have also

		<p>been modelled but with lower confidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation lodes show sufficient continuity of both geology and grade between holes to support the estimation of resources which comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines Samples have been composited only where mineralisation was not anticipated. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the 1m samples were submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill holes were generally orientated perpendicular to targets to intersect predominantly steeply-dipping north-south or northeast-southwest striking mineralisation, though underground DD holes were in places drilled obliquely; true widths are shown in the significant intercepts table. The perpendicular orientation of the drill holes to the structures minimises the potential for sample bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not known what measures were taken historically. For Wiluna Mining drilling, samples are stored in a gated yard until transported by truck to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are likewise held in a secure compound.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audit has been completed for this resource estimate. For Wiluna Mining drilling, data has been validated in Datashed and upon import into Micromine. QAQC data has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is located wholly within M53/6, M53/95, M53/69, M53/468, M53/200 and M53/32. The tenements are owned 100% by Matilda Operations Pty Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd. Williamson is located on granted Mining License M53/797, subject to the Sale Agreement with Salt Lake Potash where Wiluna Mining retains 100% of the gold rights. Lake Way is a registered heritage site and Wiluna Mining operates to the Williamson Mine under Heritage Act Section 18 Ministerial approval. Regent is located on granted Mining License M53/1098 owned 100% by Kimba Resources Pty Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Wiluna Mining Corporation Ltd. The tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist. Franco Nevada have royalty rights over the Wiluna leases of 3.6% of net gold revenue. Native Title holders own an additional 0.75% royalty on gold production from the Regent tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern exploration has been conducted on the tenement intermittently since the mid-1980's by various parties as tenure changed hands many times. This work has included mapping and rock chip sampling, geophysical surveys and extensive RAB, RC and core drilling for exploration, resource definition and grade control purposes. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the eventual economic exploitation of several open pits during the late

		1980's / early 1990's, and underground mining until 2013. The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold deposits are categorized as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to most other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna greenstone belt.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Tables above.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the significant intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages. For Regent: above a 0.6g/t cut-off, or > 1.2 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. For Williamson: above a 0.4g/t cut-off, or > 1.2 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 4m contiguous internal dilution. For Wiluna: above a 1.0g/t cut-off, or > 2.0 gram x metre cut off (to include narrow higher-grade zones) using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. High-grade internal zones are reported at a 5g/t envelope, e.g. MADD0018 contains 14.45m @ 6.74g/t from 162.55m including 4.4m @ 15.6g/t from 162.55m. No metal equivalent grades are reported because only Au is of economic interest.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lode geometries at Wiluna are generally steeply east or steeply west dipping. Generally the lodes strike north-northeast to northwest-southeast. Historical drilling was oriented vertically or at -60° west, the latter being close to optimal for the predominant steeply-east dipping orientation. At Golden Age, the lode strikes NW-SE, with drilling from underground oriented at various angles depending on available drill sites. Drill holes reported herein have been drilled as closed to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. In some cases due to the difficulty in positioning the rig close to remnant mineralisation around open pits this is not possible. True widths are included in the significant intercepts table.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Wiluna Mining drilling, either all significant assay results are reported or the hole is listed as 'no significant intercepts'. Full reporting of the historical drill hole database of over 80,000 holes is not feasible.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration tests are not the subject of this report.

Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up resource definition drilling is likely, as mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in various directions. Diagrams are provided in the body of this report.
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About Wiluna Mining

Wiluna Mining Corporation (ASX:WMX) is a Perth based, ASX listed gold mining Company that controls over 1,600 square kilometres of the Yilgarn Craton in the Northern Goldfields of WA.

The Yilgarn Craton has a historic and current gold endowment of over 380 million ounces, making it one of most prolific gold regions in the world. The Company owns 100% of the Wiluna Gold Operation which has a defined resource of 6.4 Moz at a grade of 2.1 g/t Au.

ASX: WMX

wilunamining.com.au

